RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, The 2nd March, 2000/12 *Phalguna,* 1921 *(Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Propaganda by Pakistan on Kashmir

*101. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has directed militant outfits to set up offices in major cities around the world to spread propaganda about Kashmir, as reported in the Times of India, dated 7th February, 2000;

(b) whether Pakistan's ISI has also directed all militant groups operating in Jammu and Kashmir to intensify their activities in view of US President's ensuing visit to India; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government have seen the report appearing in the "Times of India", on 7th January 2000. Pakistan continues to pursue activities directed at spreading propaganda about Jammu and Kashmir in the international community. Its sponsorship of cross border terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere in India also continues unabated. Government have appropriately and effectively been bringing to the notice of the international community, Pakistan's support to cross border terrorism and hostile anti-India propaganda. The international community now openly recognizes Pakistan's state sponsorship of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere in India. This is being reflected in the statements by official spokesmen of several foreign governments and in the international media coverage of Pakistan.

Government continue to take all measures necessary to preserve the security and territorial integrity of the country.

श्री सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा: चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी सप्लीमेंटरी के दो भाग हैं। क्या पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल से अमरीका की कश्मीर मसले पर दिलचस्पी लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या अमरीका ने भारत को कोई भरोसा दिया है कि अमेरिकन प्रेसीडेंट की भारत यात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए कोई राजनीतिक या सैनिक तनाव पैदा नहीं करेगा? क्या अमरीका ने कश्मीर मसले पर बिचौलगी करने का भारत सरकार को कोई सुझाव दिया है? अगर हां, तो सरकार का क्या विचार है?

श्री जसवंत सिंह: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य व अन्य सांसदगणों को आशवास्त करना चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि पिछले डेढ़-दो साल में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की रुचि इस विषय में बढ़ी है, तो मेरा अनुभव है कि वह घटी है और वह घटी इस कारण है कि हमने स्पष्ट रूप से, स्पष्ट शब्दों में और जब आवश्यकता पड़ी तब बिल्कुल उसमें कोई बिना मीन-मेख रखे उनको बता दिया है कि यह भारत का आंतरिक मसला है। इसमें किसी और को, किसी अन्य को, किसी प्रकार की रुचि लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। जहां तक मुझे याद आता है, मैंने कई बार यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि मीडिएशन का सवाल तो अलग रहा, Facilitation, intervention or any other role of any kind on the issue of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir is not now acceptable nor will it be acceptable in future.

श्री सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा: चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी दूसरी सप्लीमेंट्री के दो भाग हैं। क्या आई०एस०आई० भारत के ख़िलाफ अपनी कार्यवाही जारी रखने के लिए काठमांडू ढाका, बैंकॉक को अड्डों की शक्ल में इस्तेमाल कर रहा है और भारत सरकार इन गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए, पी०आई०ए० की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए विचार कर रही है? क्या आई०एस०आई०, आर०डी०एक्स० असला और नकली करेंसी भारत में भेजने के लिए समझौता रेल का इस्तेमाल कर रही है? और क्या सरकार का इस रेल को अस्थायी तौर पर बंद करने का विचार है?

श्री जसवंत सिंह: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य के इस प्रश्न के कई पहलू हैं। एक अंग या पहलू यह है कि क्या भारत ने आई०एस०आई० की गतिविधियों को देखते हुए सी०आई०ए० को कुछ कहा है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त कर देना चाहूंगा कि भारत की अपनी, हमारी जो एजेंसीज़ हैं उनके द्वारा भारत सरकार इस मामले को अपने आप निबटने में सक्षम है और हमें इससे निबटने के लिए किसी अन्य जनों की अथवा उनके सहयोग की जरूरत नहीं है। यदि कोई देश टैररिज्म के इस बृहत् विषय पर हमारे साथ सहयोग करना चाहता है और टैररिज्म के खिलाफ विश्व भर में, समूचे विश्व में एक शब्द हमने इस्तेमाल किया था '360 डिग्रीज़ ऑफ द

एज़िमथ' उस रूप में कोई सहयोग करना चाहता है तो भारत तैयार है और उसमें कुछ देशों के साथ पहल भी हुई है। कुछ अन्य राजधानियों के नाम माननीय सदस्य ने लिए, तो वहां से आई०एस०आई० की गतिविधियों की जानकारी भारत को है और चाहे वह किसी प्रकार की मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी है या फिर जाली नोटो के बारे में है जिसके बारे में आपने उल्लेख किया है, इन सब के बारे में सरकार सजग भी है और सही समय पर उचित कदम भी उठा रही है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Minister in the later part of his statement, in reply to parts (a) and (c) has stated, 'The international community now openly recognizes Pakistan's state sponsorship of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere in India.' I would like to know how many countries have openly stated that Pakistan is sponsoring terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. In this connection, I would also like know—apart from the comments in the newspapers—in which international fora, these countries have expressed their view that Pakistan is indulging in cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has been the response to the appeal made by the Government of India or to the suggestions made by the Government of India to declare Pakistan as a terrorist State. I have read in the newspapers about the observations made by the Prime Minister. But I would like to know whether any country has reponded to this suggestion of the Government of India, and if so, which are those countries.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir so, far as listing the countries that have tacitly, implicitly, by action and by statements, recognised that there now exists an unacceptable level of encouragement by the State or the agencies of the State of Pakistan to terrorism, it can be cited to the hon. Member, but the problem is that in citing the countries now, I might miss out one or two names. So, I will send the information directly to him. So far as the international fora are concerned, I might remind the hon. Member that in the Indian Resolution on the UN Convention on Terrorism, it has received the widest possible support as never up till now. I might also remind the hon. Member that Agreements to work against international terrorism and the setting up of Joint Working Groups on terrorism is an index of the international recognition of the State of Pakistan supporting directly or through agencies of State, terrorism

in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. And regarding the final part of the question relating to an appeal, may I point out to the hon. Member that India does not make appeals? India makes its views known, and India has made known its veiws about treating Pakistan as a sponsor of State terrorism. This is not the first time that it has been made. It has also been made earlier and, today, there is a much greater recognition of the sponsorship of terrorism by Pakistan than ever earlier.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am not at all happy with the response of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has categorically stated in the statement, "the international community now openly recognizes." Therefore, the Minister must be in the possession of the list of the countries, at least, some of the names. You give me some illustrative list. Otherwise, why are you making this statement that the international community now openly recognizes Pakistan's state sponsorship of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir? He has very cleverly avoided the second point. "We expressed our opinion and we expressed our views also." That is why, I have suggested, 'not only appeal,' but I have used the word 'suggestions' also. The international communities have responded to that and, surely, the MEA is fully aware of it. Therefore, there is no point in saying, in general terms, that it is being world-recognized. Has the USA responded to these views of the Government of India in a particular way? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the United Kingdom or any other P-5 country has responded to this view of the Government of India in any particular way.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: So far as listing the countries, and more directly about the USA and P-5 countries, is concerned, I would like to say that on several occasions, repeatedly, Russia has already publicly given a statement to the fact that pakistan is a sponsor of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere. (a) The United States of America is establishing a Joint Working Group on terrorism, (b) On a commitment to work with India. It is a public commitment that the United States of America shall work with India and co-operate in all respects to apprehend the hijackers who have sought shelter in Pakistan. The United States of America has given its views publicly to that effect. On the 27th of January, the US State

Department Spokesman has clearly stated that there are ties between Pak agencies and terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir. A statement has been made by the Secretary of State, Ms. Madeline Albright, in the hearings of the US Foreign Relations Committee, which explicitly recongnises exactly the same sentiments that they have reasons to believe that Pakistan is not simply a sponsor of terrorism, but, in fact, encouraging terrorism through agencies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as well. The UK Foreign and Common wealth Office, the Minister of State, who visited India recently, on two occasions in January, 2000, has given voice to exactly the same sentiments and the same feelings. I have already specified about Russia. There are numerous other countries. I do repeat that the Indian Resolution on a Draft Convention Against Terrorism which has been presented in the last UN General Assembly, has received such kind of support that India had never earlier received on any Draft on terrorism.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Sir, as you know, our party is fully in support of the Government on any action that it takes against terrorism or to combat the aggression in Kashmir. I am only mentioning two issues on which I would very much prefer to urge the Foreign Minister to respond. One is that, perhaps, on the question of Kashmir, there is too much of dependence on the United State. We are relying too much on the United States to bring the Americans as mediators. It may not be consciously. It is a fact that during the Kargil conflict the Americans took the initiative. Maybe, it may be in our favour this time. But you cannot guarantee continued American support on the question of Kashmir. you have to look into the history. It is always the Russians who supported us. But the Americans always wanted to reopen the Kashmir question in a different way. Even now they are talking about Kashmir in a language which is different from ours. So, I will ask the Foreign Minister not to rely too much on the Americans to solve the Kashmir issue.

Another aspect, which I am raising, is this. Now, the security situation is much worse than what it was before the Pokhran explosion. There is military regime in Pakistan. They have nuclear power. The distance between America and Russia is far more than the distance between Pakistan and India. It will take only three minutes for a missile to reach Delhi from Pakistan. So, the situation

is much more serious. There is a very serious situation. In that context, what is the Government proposing to do to work out some procedure? Given this antagonism, there should be some procedure to ensure that there is some check on any missile threat and all that, before any counter-action is taken from both sides. I would like to know whether any procedure has been laid down to ensure our security against any nuclear attack.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has put two question. Both are of significance. The second question really doesn't arise from the main question that has been put today. But, nevertheless, considering the deep import of it, may I assure the hon. Member that so far as the Government is concerned, on the totality of the nuclear doctrine as also the mechanism, that remains to be adopted by the Government to safeguard our security against the kind of contingencies or possibilities that may arise, please be assured that all this has been done. At an appropriate moment when a discussion takes place in this House, no doubt a great deal of it, then we will exchange ideas and information between the hon. Members and the House, subject, of course, to security and other aspects which the hon. Member has recognised. So far as the first part of the qustion is concerned, I assure the hon. Member that the Government is not approaching the task of working out new *modus vivendi* with the United States of America. After the experience of the past fifty years, we recognise that the United States of America has its geo-strategic and political compulsions relating to South Asia. They have invested in the past five decades in a certain kind of a balance or equation in the South Asain sub-continent. It has been our endeavour to bring the United States of America to the post cold-war position and to recognise the new reality. I also assure the hon. Member that we are approaching this task fully conscious of all the lessons of history. But I might disabuse you of the notion that the United States of America, through some subterfuge, inadvertently, or that because the Government is caught on the wrong foot, might introduce itself as a kind of an agent in the issue of the Indian State of Jammu & Kashmir. Please rest assured, it won't be. Indeed, in the UN General Assembly, for the first time ever—after the hon. Prime Minister clarified, that I should say so—I made explicit to the UN General

Assembly that the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir is not the so-called core issue between India and Pakistan. It is at the core of the Indian nationhood; and that was in a publicly stated statement in the UN General Assembly—let there be no ambiguity or doubt in your mind that the United States of America or any other country, for that matter in the world, through any mechanism, covert or overt, shall be able to introduce themselves into this area.

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the Pak terrorist activities in various parts of the country, specially in South. In Hyderabad, recently, four Pak nationals were arrested with fake notes. This activity is being spread specially in Hyderabad and Nizamabad districts. I believe through police sources that there are six thousand pak nationals whose visas have expired. And still they are staying in those parts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action the Government is taking in this regard.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, actually the question of the hon. Member consists of three parts. One relates to fake currency which has been answered earlier. The Government is very mindful of it. I should say that it is seized of this issue. Indeed, I might say that the hon. Prime Minister himself has shared his concern, in this regard, with me personally. There are two other aspects of the question. One relates to extension of ISI activities in the Southern States. Sir, it is not strictly within the folds of the Ministry of External Affairs. But I am duty bound to inform the hon. Member that the Government is fully seized of this issue. The Home Ministry is alert on the subject and I can assure the hon. Member that much greater attention is being paid to this now than ever, or earlier. The third question, without doubt, is a serious question. He said that about six thousand visa holders who came from Western neighbouring country, Pakistan, are now not traceable. This is a phenomenon that we have been experiencing for the past many years. It is one of the difficulties we have been facing because of the very nature of the two lands and of the population. Sir, readily, I have not with me the numbers of visa holders who came to India and simply evaporated or melted within the larger milieu of India. That is one part of the problem. The other part of the problem is this. Visa holders coming and melting into

India is without doubt a serious problem and is being attended to. The other part is those who clandestinely, illegally infiltrate into India are not at all a part of the official, visible record. Both, aspects of this movement of people are receiving serious attention of the Goverment.

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद आपका। यह बात बहुत स्पष्ट है कि जो भारत की नीति रही है इस संदर्भ में उसे विश्व के अनेक मुख्य राष्ट्रों का समर्थन मिला है और विशेष रूप से पाकिस्तान के संदर्भ में। अमेरिका ने यहां तक कहा है कि पाकिस्तान आंतकवादियों का शरण-स्थली बन चुका है, यह बात रिकार्ड पर आ चुकी है। लेकिन मुख्य बात यहां पर यह है कि कौन-कौन से वे आतंकवादी संगठन हैं जिनको पाकिस्तान ने कहा है कि विश्व के विभिन्न शहरों में जाकर वे अपने कार्यालय खोलें? कहां-कहां उनके कार्यालय खुल चुके हैं क्या इसके बारे में कोई विशेष जानकारी भारत को है? ऐसे कौन-कौन से शहर हैं जहां इस प्रकार के कार्यालय खुल चुके हैं और उनकी गतिविधियां क्या हैं? सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक और बात माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति क्लिंटन की यात्रा निकट भविष्य में होनी वाली है। क्या उस यात्रा के दौरान उनके इस प्रकार की कोई बातचीत होने वाली है कि पाकिस्तान को आंतकवादी राष्ट्र घोषित किया जाए और वहां जो आंतकवादी गतिविधियां चल रही है और जो क्रास बार्डर टेरोरिज्म हो रहा है उसको रोकने के बारे में क्या कोई स्पष्ट नीति बनाई गई है?

श्री जसवंत सिंह: सभापति महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्नों का उत्तर दूं, मैं एक निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहूंगा। वह निवेदन यह है कि अच्छा होगा अगर अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी भारत को सदैव उसी तराजू में न तोलें जिसमें पाकिस्तान को तोलते हैं। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर बातचीत हो या किसी अन्य विदेशी राजनेता से बातचीत हो तो भारत की नीति का आकलन मात्र आप पाकिस्तान की तुलना या उसको आंक करके करें, यह आवश्यक नहीं है।

आपने जानना चाहा था कि आई०एस०आई० की क्या-क्या गतिविधियां बढ़ रही हैं। मुख्य रूप से आई०एस०आई० जिन चार टेरोरिस्ट मिलिटेंट्स ग्रूप्स को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है, फोकस कर रहा है-वे हैं, लश्कर-ए-तोयबा, हरकत-उल-मुजाहिदीन, हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन और अलबदर। इसके अतिरिक्त एक और प्रयत्न है कि किसी प्रकार जम्मू कश्मीर लिबरेशन फ्रंट को भी इसमें शरीक कर लिया जाए ताकि अभी हाल में जो कश्मीर की वादी में आतंकवाद का रूप है, वह आतंकवाद का रूप जो प्रायः पूरा विदेशी आतंकवादियों और मर्सनरीज के सहारे चल रहा है, उसको बदलने के लिए यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। एक और प्रयत्न यह हो रहा है कि आई०एस०आई० चाहती है कि अभी इसी साल यानी सन् 2000 में किसी प्रकार एक नई संस्था

खड़ी कर दी जाए जिसे कश्मीर लिबरेशन आर्मी का नाम दिया जाए। जैसा माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव साहब ने अभी फॉरेन पौलिसी का एक नया आयाम दर्शाया है। जब पाकिस्तान ने यह देखा कि टेरोरिज्म के नाते अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उनकी बहुत खिंचाई हो रही है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत भी चिंतित है, तो अब आतंकवाद से हट करके उन्होंने फारेन पौलिसी के एक नए रूप में कहा है कि जेहाद भी एक प्रकार से फॉरेन पौलिसी का टूल है और उसको इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है और जनरल मुसर्रफ साहब की कोशिश है कि वह किसी प्रकार से जेहाद के नाम पर इन सब को इकट्ठा कर सकें। इसके अलावा एक और प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है और मैं यह आवश्यक समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को इसकी भी जानकारी दी जाए और सदन को भी दी जाए। पाकिस्तान की ओर से अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर और कूटनीतिक स्तर पर एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रोपेगेंडा के लिए, अपने आप में जो उनका कश्मीर का प्रोपेगेंडा चलता है, उसका एक हिस्सा बनाने के लिए आई०एस०आई० का प्लान है कि ऑल पार्टी हुर्रियत कॉन्फ्रेंस के नए दफ्तर वॉशिंगटन, न्यूयार्क, जेनेवा, ब्रुसेल्स, ओस्लो, रियाद और लंदन में खोले जाएं। इसमें जो कश्मीरी बाहर हैं, उनके नाम यदि आप चाहेंगे तो हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। वे ज्यादा सक्रिय हैं और बाहर के कुछ एन०जी०ओज़० भी सक्रिय हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र मोहन: कृपा करके उनके नाम बता दीजिए।

श्री जसवंत सिंह: वक्त ले लेंगे, आप चाहें तो मैं पढ़कर सुना दूं।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा: नामों की सूची सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाए।

श्री जसवंत सिंह: सदन के पटल पर रखने से बेहतर होगा कि मैं पढ़कर सुना दं। जो कश्मीरी यू०एस०ए० और यू०के० में हैं, उनमें वर्ल्ड कश्मीर फ्रीडम मूवमेंट के डॉ० अयूब ठुकार, कश्मीर फाउंडेशन इंटरनेशनल के मजोद त्राम्बू, कश्मीर काउंसिल फॉर ह्यूमन राइट्स के नज़ीर जिलानी और कश्मीर अमेरिकन काउंसिल के डॉ गुलाम नबी फाइद से आई०एस०आई० द्वारा संपर्क साधा गया है और इनको विशेष जिम्मेदारियां दी गई हैं कि वे एन० जी० ओज़० और इंटरनेशनल ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशन्स के साथ लॉबींग करें और यह भी तय किया गया है कि इनका दफ्तर जो लंदन में होगा, वह एक सेंट्रल कोऑर्डिनेटिंग बॉडी होगी। अब इसमें ऑल पार्टी हुर्रियत कॉन्फ्रेंस का क्या रोल होगा, उसकी वजह से दिक्कत खड़ी हो गई है क्योंकि ऑल पार्टी हुर्रियत कॉन्फ्रेंस कहती है कि हम इन दफ्तरों का नाम "वर्ल्ड कश्मीर असेम्बली" देना चाहते हैं और आई०एस०आई० कहती है कि उनका नाम "कश्मीर मिशन्स" दिया जाए। दोनों में जो अंतर है वह अपने आप में स्पष्ट है और आई०एस०आई० का जो मकसद है, वह भी स्पष्ट है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य को उत्तर मिल गया होगा।

SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Sir, as part of our efforts to canvass support of other countries, our Government had made an appeal to

the Government of U.S. that they should declare Pakistan a terrorist State. I would like to know what exactly was the response that we got from the Government of United States. Did they agree to it or is it that they did not agree to it? I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I have already given my reply to the question which was earlier put by hon. Pranab Mukherjee. But, I have no difficulty in repeating the essentials of it for the hon. Member. Let me disabuse him of one thought that the Government of India ever makes any appeal in this regard. The Government of India certainly lets its views be known, but to call that an appeal is really not appropriate. India is too big a country, too large and too great a nation ever to appeal on such issues. Now, that being set aside, I would like to say that we, certainly, categorically and clearly made our views known bilaterally as also internationally that Pakistan is engaging in sponsorship of terrorism across the border, and that this is dangerous not simply for India, but it had ramifications for the entire international community. In response to that, Sir, as I pointed out earlier, the Secretary of State of the United States of America in the hearing to the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate clearly and specifically mentioned that their information was Pakistan was encouraging terrorism in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir. Thereafter, as I said, on 27th of January, the US State Department spokesman said that there are ties between Pak agencies and terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir. Thereafter, I may point out that the specific and categorical commitment and assurance by the United States of America that they will work with India in doing everything possible to apprehend the hijackers in Pakistan or elsewhere is one other aspect. Finally, the establishment of a joint working group between India and the United States of America on terrorism is a demonstration of that commitment to work with India in this regard.

SHRI NILOTPAL BASU: Sir, he has not replied to the question. The question was: what was the response to the declaration.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. He has replied twice.

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI: As the day of the American President's

visit to India is approaching, everyday there are different versions. The visit of Mr. Bill Clinton to Pakistan is not ruled out. Like that, media is projecting it one day in the negative and another day in the positive. After a categorical declaration by the Prime Minister that unless Pakistan vacates POK, there is no question of talks between India and Pakistan, I would like to know whether there is any change in the stand taken by the Government of India in view of the visit of the President of America?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, Sir, there is no change.

DR. M. N. DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the context of the Pakistani propaganda against India in respect of Kashmir, I must congratulate the hon. Minister of External Affairs that at least he could speak to the international community that Pakistan's demand of Kashmir was resting on the fact that majority of Kashmiris were Muslims. You have been pleased to announce to the world that Indian Muslims have out-numbered the entire population of Pakistan. This is a plus point. We are concerned more with ISI sponsored terrorist activities inside Kashmir in the North-Eastern region and at many other places of India. I want to raise a question, through you, Sir, to our hon. Prime Minister whether his announced policy of zero tolerance towards terrorism has finally culminated into 100 per cent tolerance towards terrorism.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, it does not take very long to reject the suggestion of the insinuation. I am very grateful to the hon. Member for the kind compliments that he has paid to the Ministry of External Affairs. Having paid the compliments with one hand, taking it away by that kind of insinuation is really not necessary. The position of the Govrenment of India remains categorical, clear, unambiguous and explicit. It is of zero tolerance terrorism of any variety.

SHRI B. P. SINGHAL: Thank you, Sir. I was wanting to put just one question to the Minister of External Affairs. There are 6000 untraced Pak nationals as stated by him, and there are indefinite number of unauthorised entrants of Pakistanis in this country. Some of their photographs and names as also of the organisations that are working outside India and in India in cooperation with those who are

not the friends of India must be available. Has the External Affairs Ministry considered the idea of putting the names of all these persons on the internet and web so that the whole world and the entire country knows about them? I want to know this because when the countrymen are provided the information, then alone, they can be arrested, and without the help of the people I do not suppose the Government will be able to make much of a success in rounding up the untraced Pakistani nationals.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a good suggestion for action, and I can assure the hon. Member that between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs, we will take all appropriate action.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the hon. Minister, while responding to the supplementary put by my senior, colleague mentioned of how favourable the United States' response had been to our case—which is based on facts—of Pakistani involvement in terrorism across the border. Sir, the statement was to the effect that Pakistan was involved, I have here a copy of the statement of President Bill Clinton precisely on the same subject of the 26th January, 2000. While responding to a question during a White House event, Mr. Clinton said, "We don't have any evidence that the Pakistani Government was in any way involved in that hijacking." On the same day, the State Department Spokesman, James Rubin said, "The U.S. Government has no evidence that the Government of Pakistan has fore-knowledge or supported or helped to carry out the hijacking." I want to know the reaction of the Hon. Minister to the statement of President Bill Clinton, which I have just quoted. Secondly, is he aware of the muted response, as never before in any case of hijacking, of the international community, particularly the western countries? If so, what is he going to do in order to promote and project more effectively our case regarding Pakistani involvement in terrorism across the border?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I will respond to the first part with an appeal that if the second part which is really specific to the incident of the hijack of IC-814 for which my statement is now the property of the House since last week, and on which a full-fledged explanation, clarification and everything else is lying in a kind

of suspended animation for the past two-three days, is taken up, I will be better able to answer all these questions relating to IC-814 because they really arise with that satement, and not so much from this aprticular question itself. As the hon. Member has said, yes, we mentioned what the U.S. President had said as also what the spokesman had said. Here, I would like to say two things. We told our Mission to find out, to seek a clarification as to whether it was in response to an earlier question, and we were informed that until the United States of America goes through the completion of its own legal processes, they have some diffculties in making direct announcement of that kind. Nevertheless, the U.S. Secretary of State has said that they believed that the Harkat was involved in the hijacking of IC-814. As the hon. Members are, no doubt, aware that Harkat has intimate links with the ISI and the Government of Pakistan, as has been brought out in my statement on hijacking of IC-814.

श्री नागेन्द्र नाथ ओझा: सभापति महोदय, इतने प्रश्नों के जो भी उत्तर दिये गये, उसके बाद यह संदेह की स्थिति रहती है कि हमारी आंतरिक कमज़ोरियां क्या हैं जिनकी बदौलत आई०एस०आई० या दूसरी टेररिस्ट आर्गेनाइज़ेशंस हमारे देश के अन्दर इंफिल्ट्रेशन में सफल हो जाती हैं और हमको इतनी तबाही में डाल रही हैं। क्या सरकार ने उन कमज़ोरियों को रेखांकित किया है, यदि किया है तो उनको दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं खास तौर से कारगिल युद्ध के बाद?

श्री जसवन्त सिंह: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने आंतरिक कमज़ोरियों के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा है। सरकार निश्चित रूप से उनके प्रति सजग भी है और सचेत भी है और सभी कुछ कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन होगा जो सरकार कर रही है, उसी प्रकार माननीय सदस्य भी अंतर्मुखी हो कर देखें कि वह आंतरिक कमज़ोरियां क्या हैं जिनके कारण ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है।

Famine Relief to Rajasthan

*102. SHRI AIMADUDDIN AHMAD KHAN (DURRU): Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much funds have been demanded by the Rajasthan Government for famine relief works during the current financial year i.e. 1999-2000 and how much funds have been released by the Government.